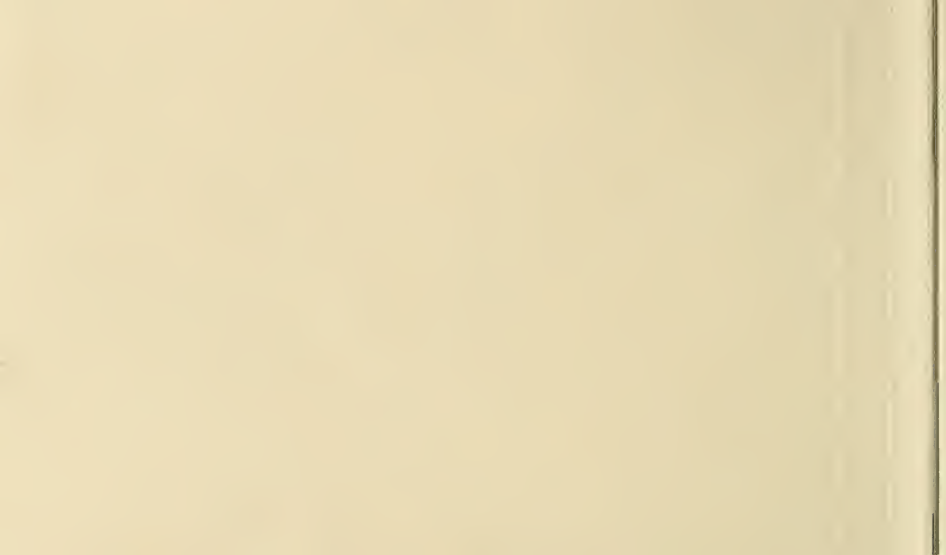
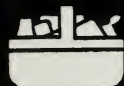


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# CONSUMER TIPS > >

(Information from Bureau of Home Economics, USDA)

## Suggestions

Library, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

1. For successful dyeing, take time, follow directions.
2. Any of three kinds of household dyes - powder, cake, liquid - can give successful results if used correctly.
3. Buy right kind of dye for fabric. Some are fast to wool & silk, not to cotton, linen, or rayon. Some are fast to washing, but not to sunlight or perspiration. Wool & pure silk take dyes better than other fabrics. Fabrics faded & streaked by sun will not dye evenly unless dyed very dark color or black. (over)

### Procedure

1. Remove all trimmings, buttons; rip out hems, pleats, linings, so dye can penetrate garment evenly.
2. Remove all spots & stains; wash fabric well in soap & water, rinse thoroughly. If fabric is new, wash to remove starch, filling, or sizing.
3. Follow directions on package to the letter.

### Equipment

1. Kettle of granite or agateware, large enough so fabrics can move about in dye water freely. Use plenty of water. Soft water gives best results.
2. Scales, to weigh material before it is wet to judge amount of dye needed.
3. Long smooth rod of wood or glass for stirring. Fabric must be kept in constant motion during dyeing. CT-58

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